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Set Items Description

S1 598866 S (CHECK??? OR ANALYSIS OR PARS??? OR ASSESS???? OR DETERMIN? OR VERIF? OR VALIDAT? OR APPRAIS? OR ESTIMAT? OR INVESTIGAT? OR SUMMAR??? OR AUDIT??? OR CHECK??? OR REVIEW? OR SCRUTIN? OR VERIFICATION OR VERIFYING OR VIEW? OR TEST??? OR REVERSE)(ENGINEERING OR INSPECT?)(3N)(CLUSTER? OR GROUP??? OR DOMAIN OR COLLECTION OR BATCH)
 S2 161375 S (FORWARD? OR SEND??? OR TRANSMIT? OR SENT OR TRANSFER? OR ROUTE OR ROUTING OR FORWARD? OR DISPATCH OR BROADCAST??? OR DISPATCH??? OR NOTIFY??? OR NOTIFICATION OR TRANSMIT??? OR TRANSMISSION OR RELAY???)(3N)(REQUEST? OR PROMPT??? OR SUGGEST??? OR INITIAT??? OR REQUEST??? OR COMMAND??? OR DIRECT??? OR INSTRUCT??? OR INPUT??? OR IMMEDIATE OR ASK??? OR QUER??? OR REQUEST??? OR SEARCH??? OR ENQUIRE OR INQUIRE OR QUESTION OR LOOK(JUP)
 S3 242786 S (REQUEST? OR PROMPT??? OR SUGGEST??? OR INITIAT??? OR REQUEST??? OR COMMAND??? OR DIRECT??? OR INSTRUCT??? OR INPUT??? OR IMMEDIATE OR ASK??? OR QUER??? OR REQUEST??? OR SEARCH??? OR ENQUIRE OR INQUIRE OR QUESTION OR LOOK(JUP)(5N)(NODE? ? OR COMPUTER? ? OR CLIENT? ? OR SERVER? ? OR PROCESSOR? ? OR MICROPROCESSOR? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR MICRO)(COMPUTER OR ((PERSONAL OR DESKTOP OR HANDHELD OR PORTABLE)(COMPUTER? ?) OR LAPTOP? ? OR NOTEBOOK? ? OR PDA? ?)
 S4 223308 S (MAP? OR SELECT? OR CORRESPOND? OR ASSOCIATE? OR PICK??? OR CHOOS??? OR CHOSEN OR CHOICE OR ELECT??? OR CULL??? OR DESIGNAT? OR DETERMIN? OR OPT)(3N)(CLUSTER? OR GROUP OR DOMAIN OR COLLECTION OR BATCH)
 S5 199062 S (PLURALITY OR 2 OR TWO OR SECOND OR 2ND OR TWOFOLD OR DUAL OR PLURAL OR MULTIPLE? OR MULTI OR PAIR?)(3N) (NODE? ? OR COMPUTER? ? OR CLIENT? ? OR SERVER? ? OR PROCESSOR? ? OR MICROPROCESSOR? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR MICRO)(COMPUTER OR ((PERSONAL OR DESKTOP OR HANDHELD OR PORTABLE)(COMPUTER? ?) OR LAPTOP? ? OR NOTEBOOK? ? OR PDA? ?)
 S6 40 S S5(30N)S4(30N)S3
 S7 1923 S S1 AND S2
 S8 0 S S7(30N)S6
 S9 0 S S7 AND S6
 S10 17 S S6 AND S1
 S11 0 S S10 AND S2
 S12 16 S S6(30N)S1
 S13 16 S S6(20N)S1
 S14 13 RD (unique items)

S15 2 S S14 AND PY=1963:2001
S16 17 S S6 AND PY=1963:2001
S17 16 RD (unique items)

?

Subject summary

? 1/5,k/all

17/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01627333 ORDER NO: AAD98-21006

THE IMPACT OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING WITH COMPUTERS ON STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD COMPUTERS

Author: ROBINSON, JACQUELINE

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: WILMINGTON COLLEGE (DELAWARE) (1215)

Source: Volume 5901A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 142. 88 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY ; EDUCATION, CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

Descriptor Codes: 0710; 0727

This study, conducted in a group of cooperative learning classrooms at an intermediate school in Wilmington, Delaware in 1984, investigated the affect of computer-assisted instruction (CAI) on student attitudes toward using computers in the classroom. Two mixed ability groups of students were designated as experimental or control, in a pre-post test design. An attitude scale (Okolo, 1993), was used as a dependent variable. Experimental group teachers were selected and trained in cooperative learning techniques by a trainer from The Johns Hopkins Center for the Social Organization of Schools. These teachers were trained to teach eleven cooperative learning behaviors and to use a checklist in their classrooms, as well as computer-assisted instruction. A non-special education teacher and a para-professional were assigned to each class containing special education students.

Informal teacher interviews indicated that all students in the experimental classes worked together cooperatively and exhibited behaviors that were taught. Classroom observations and teacher interviews revealed that the cooperative learning groups met role expectations and students within these groups completed structured tasks. Results of an attitude scale showed that students who were in the experimental group, and worked in a clustered cooperative arrangement, possessed no stronger positive attitudes towards computers than those students who did not work in clustered cooperative groups.

Year: 1998

...learning classrooms at an intermediate school in Wilmington, Delaware in 1984, investigated the affect of computer-assisted instruction (CAI) on student attitudes toward using computers in the classroom. Two mixed ability groups of students were designated as experimental or control, in a pre-post test design. An attitude scale (Okolo, 1993), was used as a dependent variable. Experimental group teachers were selected and trained in cooperative learning techniques by a trainer from The Johns Hopkins Center for...

17/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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01516358 ORDER NO: AAD96-35971

THE EFFECT OF COMPUTER USE ON MATHEMATICAL REASONING, PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS AND ATTITUDES AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL

Author: FELICIANO, BERNARDETTE

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1996

Corporate Source/Institution: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TEACHERS COLLEGE (0055)

Sponsor: BRUCE VOGELI

Source: Volume 5707A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 2923. 189 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, MATHEMATICS ; EDUCATION, HIGHER ; EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0280; 0745; 0710

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to prepare computer-based instructional materials for use in a mathematical reasoning and problem solving skills course at the college level. Procedure. The study took place in a private four-year university in Ponce, Puerto Rico, during the Spring of 1995. Three groups participated in the study. The students participants were enrolled in the Mathematical Reasoning Skill Course. This course is part of the core curriculum and it was developed to promote mathematical reasoning and the development of problem solving skills.

Two of the groups were designated Computer 1 (C1, Instructor A), and Computer 2 (C2, Instructor B). The third group was designated Non-Computer (NC, Instructor A). The investigator taught Computer 1 and Non-Computer groups. A mathematics department colleague taught group Computer 2.

The students in the computer groups received three sessions of instruction in the use of Lotus 1-2-3. Additional instruction was given as needed for the purpose of the project. The instructional content was textbook oriented and was identical for treatment and comparison groups.

Results. Results of the study are reported as an analysis of the pretest results, posttest results and the difference between them. A comparison of pre and post test scores indicated that there was significant difference ($p \leq .05$) in achievement mean gain scores in the non-computer group. There was no significant difference in achievement mean gain

scores when the mathematical reasoning course was taught with the use of computers.

Conclusions. The findings of this study did not demonstrate that this technology-based curriculum improved student achievement in the Mathematical Reasoning Skills course, MRSG 1010, at the college level. The results suggest that teachers should consider certain factors when deciding to implement technology in the teaching of mathematical reasoning and problem solving skills. Among these factors are time available for class demonstration and practice; the level of students' development; the students' knowledge of the hardware and software to be used and the ability of the students to learn to use these resources.

Year: 1996

...mathematical reasoning and the development of problem solving skills.

Two of the groups were designated Computer 1 (C1, Instructor A), and Computer 2 (C2, Instructor B). The third group was designated Non-Computer (NC, Instructor A). The investigator taught Computer 1 and Non-Computer groups. A mathematics department colleague taught group Computer 2.

The students in the computer groups received three sessions of instruction in the use of Lotus 1-2-3. Additional instruction was given as needed for...

17/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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01378478 ORDER NO: AAD94-29169

METHODOLOGIES FOR ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF DATA ROUTERS IN LARGE SIMD COMPUTERS (NETWORKS)

Author: ALLEYNE, BRIAN DEREK

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1994

Corporate Source/Institution: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (0181)

Adviser: ISAAC D. SCHERSON

Source: Volume 5506B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 2314 . 164 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL; COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0544; 0984

A key component of a massively parallel processor is its interconnection network. This thesis is devoted to the analysis and proposed design method of global routers for large single-instruction multiple-data (SIMD) computers. To attain the best performance possible given a fixed hardware cost, many issues must be addressed. They include: clustering, capacity, switch selection and routing control. These issues are studied in the context of digit-controlled multistage interconnection networks (DMINs), and a methodology is developed which allows a designer to efficiently search a large design space for the most cost-effective solution.

The major shortcoming of the existing global routers based on DMINs, such as those found in the SIMD machines built by Thinking Machines Corporation and MasPar Computer Corporation, is that they exhibit vastly different behavior depending on the input communication patterns. Two methods to effectively deal with this problem are proposed and analyzed in detail, and both are based on the concept of dynamically reconfiguring the network in order to reduce congestion. The first is a deterministic procedure, while the second is randomized.

Finally, as a case study, the methodology developed in the thesis is applied to the redesign of the current Maspar MP-2 global router, yielding a vastly superior design for a comparable hardware cost.

Year: 1994

...is devoted to the analysis and proposed design method of global routers for large single-instruction multiple-data (SIMD) computers. To attain the best performance possible given a fixed hardware cost, many issues must be addressed. They include: clustering, capacity, switch selection and routing control. These issues are studied in the context of digit-controlled multistage interconnection...

17/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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01175938 ORDER NO: AAD91-28693

USING COMPUTERS AND STUDENT-ORIENTED SOFTWARE TO ENHANCE TEACHER KNOWLEDGE OF MATHEMATICS AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPUTERS IN INSTRUCTION

Author: CANADAY, KATHLYN YVONNE

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1991

Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY (0158)

Major Professor: DWANE KINGERY

Source: Volume 5205A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 1650 . 152 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, HIGHER; EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY; EDUCATION, MATHEMATICS

Descriptor Codes: 0745; 0710; 0280

The problem with which this study is concerned is the possibility of increasing mathematical problem-solving knowledge of elementary school teachers and the acceptance of computers in instruction through the use of computers and student-oriented computer software.

This study has a threefold purpose. The first is to determine the mathematical knowledge and attitudes toward mathematics of a selected group of sixth-grade mathematics teachers. The second is to select computer software packages for use by these teachers in their classrooms in an attempt to modify their knowledge and attitudes. The final

purpose is to determine and analyze the changes in knowledge and attitudes following the use of selected software.

The population for this study consists of twenty teachers from seven public and two private school districts participating in an EESA grant project, "Integrating Mathematics Software into the Sixth-Grade Classroom Within the Texas Education Agency's Model for Effective Teaching," at a large university in Texas.

The data indicate a posttest mean of 37.0 with a standard deviation of 3.24, while the pretest mean was 36.4 with a standard deviation of 3.17. The F-Ratio of 2.59 with 19 and 20 degrees of freedom indicates a significance of .0203. This significance level is less than the probability of .05; therefore, a significant difference exists between the pretest and posttest scores on mathematical knowledge.

The data indicate a posttest attitude mean of 14.35, while the pretest attitude mean was 8.625. The F-Ratio of 1.903 indicates a significance level of .0811. This significance level is greater than the probability of .05; therefore, a significant difference exists between the pretest and posttest scores of attitudes toward mathematics and problem-solving.

The interaction of the factors of gender, ethnicity, and education did not seem to have a significant effect on mathematical knowledge. These same factors also showed no significant interaction with mathematical attitudes.

Year: 1991

...possibility of increasing mathematical problem-solving knowledge of elementary school teachers and the acceptance of computers in instruction through the use of computers and student-oriented computer software.

This study has a threefold purpose. The first is to determine the mathematical knowledge and attitudes toward mathematics of a selected group of sixth-grade mathematics teachers. The second is to select computer software packages for use by these teachers in their classrooms in an attempt to modify...

17/5.K/5 (Item 5 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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911102 ORDER NO: AAD86-05136

COMPUTER UTILIZATION IN TEACHING PRINCIPLES OF FOOD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE IN POST SECONDARY AND EXTENSION EDUCATION (LITERACY, CAI, SIMULATION)

Author: CURTIS, PATRICIA ANN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (0803)

Source: Volume 4701B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 16 : 141 PAGES

Descriptors: AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY

Descriptor Codes: 0359: 0710

Computer utilization in teaching principles of food science and agriculture in post secondary and extension education was evaluated by (1) determining the current level of computer literacy of undergraduate students in the College of Agriculture at Texas A&M University (2) evaluating a computer simulation in a food microbiology laboratory and (3) testing the acceptance of computer aided extension education programs by county extension agents.

A computer literacy assessment tool was developed to determine the current level of computer literacy of students enrolled in agriculture classes at Texas A&M University. The computer literacy assessment tool was administered to groups of students from 19 departments in the College of Agriculture at Texas A&M University during the spring semester of 1985. Seniors scored significantly higher on the computer literacy assessment test than the other undergraduates. Freshman and sophomores took more computer classes and used computers more while in high school than juniors and seniors. Hardware and software scores do not differ significantly between freshman, sophomores and juniors. Scores for programming and agriculture computer uses of freshmen and seniors differ significantly. Scores for programming and agriculture computer uses of sophomores and juniors do not differ significantly from freshmen or seniors.

To evaluate the value of computer aided instruction as a supplemental teaching tool, a computer lab simulation program from the Food and Nutrition Department at Oregon State University was modified for use as a food microbiology lab simulation. This computer simulation allowed students to "test" a variety of samples using several laboratory techniques. Based on the scores from a lab quiz, the computer simulation for the food microbiology laboratory proved to be significantly more effective than the normal lab procedures used by the control group.

In an attempt to test the acceptance of computer aided instruction by a selected group of county extension agents, two computer aided instruction programs were developed and demonstrated to the agents. The programs developed were Cost of Protein and Cost and Yield Comparison of Chicken Products. Sixty percent of the agents at the computer demonstrations actually tried the program. The two computer programs were well accepted. The main problem associated with agent use was the availability of compatible computers.

Year: 1985

...lab procedures used by the control group.

In an attempt to test the acceptance of computer aided instruction by a selected group of county extension agents, two computer aided instruction programs were developed and demonstrated to the agents. The programs developed were Cost of Protein...Products. Sixty percent of the agents at the computer demonstrations actually tried the program. The two computer programs were well accepted. The main problem associated with agent use was the availability of...

17/5.K/6 (Item 6 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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773733 ORDER NO: AAD81-26301

WORK TRANSITIONS: IMPACT OF PEER COPING MODELING AND COGNITIVE MAPPING ON CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF HARDWARE UNEMPLOYED ALCOHOLICS

Author: JONES, JOHN WALTER

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1980

Corporate Source/Institution: DE PAUL UNIVERSITY (0937)

Source: Volume 4210B of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 4194 . 184 PAGES

Descriptors: PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0622

Hardcore unemployed residential treatment alcoholics typically experience work transitions from treatment centers to career development opportunities as approach-avoidance conflicts. These alcoholics typically profess the desire to obtain employment, yet they generally avoid any concrete behavioral steps toward gaining employment (e.g., completing treatment; entering vocational training programs; going on job interviews; etc.). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of two cognitive-behavioral interventions—coping modeling and cognitive mapping—in facilitating career transitions of unemployed residential treatment alcoholics. Both coping modeling therapy and cognitive mapping therapy have been found effective in reducing avoidance behavior and facilitating approach responses in past research.

Forty-five unemployed male alcoholics who were registered inpatients at a private metropolitan alcoholism treatment center participated in this study. They had been unemployed for approximately five years or else they had engaged in temporary spot labor during that time.

Clients were randomly assigned to either a Coping Modeling Group, a Cognitive Mapping Group, or a Control Group before receiving treatment. The subjects received individual and group alcoholism counseling, orientation to Alcoholics Anonymous, and alcohol education typically provided to all clients. Clients in both the Coping Modeling Group and the Cognitive Mapping Group also participated in treatment programs during their first two days in residence designed to facilitate their career development.

Major experimental findings showed that both the Coping Modeling and the Cognitive Mapping treatment interventions were equally effective in facilitating career development strivings. Clients in these two treatment conditions (a) stayed in treatment reliably longer and (b) achieved significantly greater behavioral progress toward career development than did the Control clients.

Other significant experimental findings suggested that the acquisition of an internal drinking-related locus of control and an increased repertoire of behavioral coping skills facilitated the career development progress of the Coping Modeling clients. This investigation sheds light on certain cognitive-behavioral interventions that can be used to help reintegrate recovering alcoholics back into the labor force.

Year: 1980

...Anonymous, and alcohol education typically provided to all clients. Clients in both the Coping Modeling Group and the Cognitive Mapping Group also participated in treatment programs during their first two days in residence designed to facilitate... Modeling and the Cognitive Mapping treatment interventions were equally effective in facilitating career development strivings. Clients in these two treatment conditions (a) stayed in treatment reliably longer and (b) achieved significantly greater behavioral progress toward career development than did the Control clients.

Other significant experimental findings suggested that the acquisition of an internal drinking-related locus of control and an increased repertoire...

17/5.K/7 (Item 1 from file: 583) [Links](#)

Gale Group Globalbase(TM)

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09215808

El BSCH lanza su canal de banca por TV digital junto con el Sistema 4B

SPAIN: SISTEMA 4B LAUNCHES TV DIGITAL SERVICE

Cinco Dias (CDS) 21 Dec 1999 p.20

Language: SPANISH

Banks taking part in the Spanish <card> payment system Sistema 4B, will offer an interactive bank service to their clients through digital TV platforms <Canal Satelite Digital and Via Digital>. Spanish retail banks Banco Popular, BSCH, Banco de Sabadell, Banco Guipuzcoano, Banco Gallego, Banco Urquijo, Banco de Valencia, Banca March, Banco Zaragozano, Banco Pastor, and insurance group Mapfre, integrate Sistema 4B. On the other hand, <TV> 'Canal Santander' and 'Canal BCH' will be launched by Spanish retail bank BSCH. Both channels will provide with information concerning BCSH shares, Euro and bank services and products. In a second stage, BSCH's clients could ask for information regarding their bank accounts, as well as operate with their cards or accounts.

Company: MAPFRE; BANCO PASTOR; BANCO ZARAGOZANO; BANCA MARCH; BANCO DE VALENCIA; BANCO URQUIJO; BANCO GALLEGOS; BANCO GUIPUZCOANO; BANCO DE SABADELL; BSCH; BANCO POPULAR; SISTEMA 4B

Product: Banking Institutions (6010); Computers & Auxiliary Equip (3573); Communications Exp eq Tel (3662); Television Broadcasting (483);

Event: Product Design & Development (33); Plant/Facilities/Equipment (44);

Country: Spain (ASPA);

...Banco Gallego, Banco Urquijo, Banco de Valencia, Banca March, Banco Zaragozano, Banco Pastor, and insurance group Mapfre, integrate Sistema 4B. On the other hand, <TV> 'Canal Santander' and 'Canal BCH' will be... will provide with information concerning BCSH shares, Euro and bank services and products. In a second stage, BSCH's clients could ask for information regarding their bank accounts, as well as operate with their cards or accounts.

1999

17/5.K/8 (Item 1 from file: 2) [Links](#)

INSPEC

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07421481 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-01-7250-011

Title: Finding structure in text archives

Author Rauber, A.; Merkl, D.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Software Technol., Tech. Univ. Wien, Austria

Conference Title: 6th European Symposium on Artificial Neural Networks. ESANN'98. Proceedings p. 179-84

Editor(s): Verleysen, M.

Publisher: D-Facto, Brussels, Belgium

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: Belgium xii+420 pp.

ISBN: 2 9600049 8 1 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-01551

Conference Title: Proceedings of European Symposium on Artificial Neural Networks

Conference Date: 22-24 April 1998 Conference Location: Bruges, Belgium

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: With the advance and massive growth of electronic text archives, the need for tools emerges, which help to gain insight into the basic structure of the underlying digital library. We present a neural network approach for the analysis and exploration of text archives aiming at the detection and visualization of the inherent structure of the text collection.

This cluster visualization technique called Adaptive Coordinates is based on an extended learning rule for the self-organizing map. It provides an intuitive visualization by mapping clusters in a high-dimensional input-space onto groups of nodes in a 2-dimensional output space. We further compare the results of this mapping with another prominent cluster visualization technique, namely Sammon's Mapping. (7 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data visualisation; digital libraries; pattern clustering; self-organising feature maps

Identifiers: text archives; electronic text archives; digital library; visualization; Adaptive Coordinates; learning rule; self-organizing map; cluster visualization

Class Codes: C7250 (Information storage and retrieval); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1230D (Neural nets)

Copyright 1999, IEEE

Abstract: ...an extended learning rule for the self-organizing map. It provides an intuitive visualization by mapping clusters in a high-dimensional input-space onto groups of nodes in a 2-dimensional output space. We further compare the results of this mapping with another prominent cluster visualization technique, namely Sammon's Mapping. 1998

17/5.K/9 (Item 2 from file: 2) [Links](#)

INSPEC

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06341419 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9609-6150N-080

Title: FRAME your mainframe batch applications [SAS/AF]

Author Davis, M.

Author Affiliation: Bassett Consultant Service Inc., North Haven, CT, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-First Annual SAS Users Group International Conference, SUGI 21 Part vol. 1 p. 1223-32 vol. 1

Publisher: SAS Inst., Cary, NC, USA

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. (xxviii+1688+vi+161) pp.

Material Identity Number: XX96-00933

Conference Title: Proceedings of 21st Annual SAS Users Group International Conference

Conference Date: 10-13 March 1996 Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: SAS developers often prefer to design applications that run on desktop computers using client-server technology. However, when the applications must read tape data sets too large to warehouse on a disk-based server, some batch processing is usually required. Fortunately, it is unnecessary to forego friendly and flexible graphical user interfaces (GUIs) when portions of an application must be run in batch. Bassett Consulting Services Inc. has developed an application for a large financial services client that marries a desktop GUI to sophisticated batch processing. OS/ 2 and Microsoft Windows client computers, running the SAS System, write the MVS batch jobs. Selections are made from graphical screens coded as SAS/AF FRAME entries. The tape volume (VOLSER) directories and program catalogs are maintained on a file server where they can be shared by client computers. The application consults the VOLSER directory so that only the needed tapes are mounted. As a result, the number of unnecessary tape mounts is reduced by as much as 90 percent. After the batch job is written, it is automatically uploaded and remotely submitted to the host mainframe. The result is an application that even non-programmers find fun to use. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: batch processing (computers); client-server systems; financial data processing; graphical user interfaces; mainframes; software packages; statistical analysis

Identifiers: SAS developers; application design; batch processing; mainframe batch applications; Bassett Consulting Services; large financial services client; desktop GUI; OS/2 client computers; Microsoft Windows client computers; SAS System; MVS batch job writing; graphical screens; SAS/AF FRAME entries; tape volume directories; program catalogs; file server; VOLSER directory; Data Builder

Class Codes: C6150N (Distributed systems software); C7120 (Financial computing); C6180G (Graphical user interfaces); C6150J (Operating systems); C1140Z (Other topics in statistics)

Copyright 1996, IEE

Abstract: ...a large financial services client that marries a desktop GUI to sophisticated batch processing, OS/2 and Microsoft Windows client computers, running the SAS System, write the MVS batch jobs. Selections are made from graphical screens coded as SAS/AF FRAME entries. The tape volume (VOLSER... program catalogs are maintained on a file server where they can be shared by client computers. The application consults the VOLSER directory so that only the needed tapes are mounted. As a result, the number of unnecessary...
1996

17/5,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 2) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [STIC Full Text Retrieval Options](#)

INSPEC

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04672403 INSPEC Abstract Number: A90101237

Title: Two dimensional nuclear magnetic resonance relaxation spectroscopy of molecular solids

Author Schleicher, A.; Muller, K.; Kothe, G.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Phys. Chem., Stuttgart Univ., West Germany

Journal: Journal of Chemical Physics vol.92, no.11 p. 6432-40

Publication Date: 1 June 1990 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JCPSAE ISSN: 0021-9606

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0021-9606/90/116432-09\$03.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Bibliography (B); Experimental (X)

Abstract: Molecular motions in solids cover a broad dynamic range, extending from the fast rotational to the ultraslow motional regime. Two dimensional (2D) NMR relaxation spectroscopy is designed to follow these motions and to differentiate the various motional modes. The method employs the pronounced anisotropy of the nuclear spin relaxation times, observed for polycrystalline or multidomain samples. Generally, 2D NMR relaxation spectra are obtained by recording the time signals $S(t/\text{sub } 2)$ after the last pulse as a function of successive incremented time intervals $t/\text{sub } 1$, corresponding to the relaxation period of the particular sequence. A Fourier transformation in both time domains transforms $S(t/\text{sub } 1, t/\text{sub } 2)$ into a 2D representation $S(\omega/\text{sub } 1, \omega/\text{sub } 2)$ of the relevant relaxation experiment. The normalized contour plot then displays the change of the corresponding relaxation rate $1/T/\text{sub } i$ along the frequency spectrum. It turns out that this variation is very dependent upon the character of the molecular motion. Model calculations for deuterons, involved in planar motions, demonstrate the potential of 2D NMR relaxation techniques. Generally, the type of motion can reliably be deduced from the shape of the contour plots. A model independent analysis provides the geometrical parameters of the dynamic process, including the jump angle $\Delta\psi/\text{sub } K$ and the orientation $\theta/\text{sub } K$ of the rotation axis in the magnetic frame. In addition, from the separation of the contour lines the motional correlation times can be determined. The techniques are employed in the dynamical characterization of L-alanine, specifically deuterated at the methyl group. From an analysis of 2D quadrupole echo spectra geometrical parameters of $\Delta\psi/\text{sub } K=(120\pm 0.1)$ degrees and $\theta/\text{sub } K=(70.5\pm 0.1)$ degrees have been determined. Apparently, methyl group reorientation in L-alanine occurs via three-site jumps about a rotation axis, tilted by an angle of $\theta/\text{sub } K=70.5$ degrees relative to the C- $\text{sup } 2$ /H bond direction. Computer simulations of 2D quadrupole echo and inversion recovery experiments provide the correlation times for this motion. The values range from $\tau/\text{sub } J=5\cdot 10^{-9}$ s up to 10^{-6} s at $T=353$ K to $\tau/\text{sub } J=3\cdot 10^{-9}$ s up to 10^{-6} s at $T=140$ K. An Arrhenius plot for these correlation times is linear over the entire dynamic range. From the slope of the straight line an activation of $E/\text{sub } a=20$ kJ/mole has been determined. (77 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: nuclear magnetic resonance; organic compounds; two-dimensional spectra

Identifiers: nuclear magnetic resonance relaxation spectroscopy; molecular solids; NMR relaxation spectroscopy;

motional modes; nuclear spin relaxation times; polycrystalline; multidomain samples; 2D NMR relaxation spectra; time

signals; Fourier transformation; normalized contour plot; frequency spectrum; deuterons; L-alanine; 2D quadrupole echo

spectra; Arrhenius plot

Class Codes: A7660 (Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

Abstract: ... 120 ± 0.1 degrees and $\theta/\text{sub } K=(70.5\pm 0.1)$ degrees have been determined. Apparently, methyl group reorientation in L-alanine occurs via three-site jumps about a rotation axis, tilted by an angle of $\theta/\text{sub } K=70.5$ degrees relative to the C- $\text{sup } 2$ /H bond direction. Computer simulations of 2D quadrupole echo and inversion recovery experiments provide the correlation times for this...
1990

17/5,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 2) [Links](#)

INSPEC

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03483270 INSPEC Abstract Number: A85079234, B85043742

Title: Methods and computer codes for probabilistic sensitivity and uncertainty analysis

Author Vaurio, J.K.

Author Affiliation: Fast Reactor Safety Technol. Manage. Center, Argonne Nat. Lab., IL, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings: International Topical Meeting on Probabilistic Safety Methods and Applications (EPRI NP-

3912-SR) p. 20/1-11 vol.1

Publisher: EPRI, Palo Alto, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. (xxii+928+xxiii+768+xi+660) pp.

Conference Sponsor: ANS; Atomic Energy Soc. Japan; Canadian Nucl. Soc.; EPRI; Eur. Nucl. Soc.; et al

Conference Date: 24 Feb.-1 March 1985 Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Addresses the following two problem areas of sensitivity and uncertainty analysis: (A) how to determine a group of most important (influential) input parameters of a large computer code that has many input variables and is too expensive to run exhaustively through all parameter variations; and (B) how to obtain probabilistic characteristics of the output variables of a large code. Solutions to these problems can be used to focus both experimental and physical modeling work to important phenomena. The methods and application experience with two techniques (computer codes) are described, SCREEN addressing problem A with statistical methods, and PROSA-2 addressing problem B by first solving a response surface, an analytical function to approximate an output variable as a function of the important input variables, and then random (Mont-Carlo) sampling of the response surface to obtain the probability distribution of the output variable. Critical issues and comparisons between alternative methods are discussed, and the application experience with physical problems is summarized. (17 Refs)

Subfile: A B

Descriptors: fission reactor safety; nuclear engineering computing; nuclear power stations

Identifiers: probabilistic uncertainty analysis; probabilistic sensitivity analysis; computer codes; input parameters; probabilistic characteristics; output variables; SCREEN; PROSA-2

Class Codes: A2841 (Fission reactor theory and design); A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); B8220 (Nuclear power stations and plants)

Abstract: Addresses the following two problem areas of sensitivity and uncertainty analysis: (A) how to determine a group of most important (influential) input parameters of a large computer code that has many input variables and is too expensive to run exhaustively through all parameter variations; and (B) how... both experimental and physical modeling work to important phenomena. The methods and application experience with two techniques (computer codes) are described, SCREEN addressing problem A with statistical methods, and PROSA-2 addressing problem...
1985

17/5.K/12 (Item 5 from file: 2) [Links](#)

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INSPEC

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02614403 INSPEC Abstract Number: B81002661, C81001371

Title: Operations and maintenance facilities provided by ARE 11

Author Orton, R.L.; Evers, J.

Journal: Telecommunication Journal of Australia vol.30, no.1 p. 12-19

Publication Date: 1980 Country of Publication: Australia

CODEN: TCJAAW ISSN: 0040-2486

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: ARE 11 is being installed at two levels of operation known as Level 3 and Level 4. Generally ARF exchanges converted to ARE 11 will operate as Level 3 exchanges, i.e. processor control of registers and originating group selector with MFC controlled subscriber and incoming group selector stages. New ARE 11 exchanges will operate as Level 4, i.e. all major switching stages directly controlled by the Traffic Control Processors (TCP). To enable a uniform maintenance approach to be adopted the operations and maintenance facilities must be similar for both Level 3 and Level 4 exchanges. The major characteristics of ARE 11 Stage 2 are: a new Operations and Maintenance Processor Operating System (OMPOS 2) which has a maximum capacity of 128 programs. The programs are divided into operating programs and application programs. The latter provide the majority of the supervisory and test functions; expanded Operations and Maintenance Facilities-the Stage 2 version of ARE 11 provides improved ANA 30 supervision and includes supervision of the MFC crossbar equipment. Network supervision facilities have also been added together with the capability for the OMP to interface existing ADX networks. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: automatic telephone systems; electronic switching systems; operating systems (computers); telephone exchanges

Identifiers: Level 3 exchanges; Traffic Control Processors; Level 4 exchanges; Operations and Maintenance Processor; ANA 30 supervision; MFC crossbar equipment; operating systems; telephone exchanges; ESS; ARE 11 SPC switching system

Class Codes: B6230B (Electronic telephone exchanges); C3370C (Telephony); C7410F (Communications)

Abstract: ...e. processor control of registers and originating group selector with MFC controlled subscriber and incoming group selector stages. New ARE 11 exchanges will operate as Level 4, i.e. all major switching stages directly controlled by the Traffic Control Processors (TCP). To enable a uniform maintenance approach to be adopted the operations and maintenance facilities...exchanges. The major characteristics of ARE 11 Stage 2 are: a new Operations and Maintenance Processor Operating System (OMPOS 2) which has a maximum capacity of 128 programs. The programs are divided into operating programs...
1980

17/5.K/13 (Item 6 from file: 2) [Links](#)

INSPEC

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01921961 INSPEC Abstract Number: B76025727, C76013541

Title: Microprocessors and LSI in stored program controlled systems

Author Kevorkian, K.B.

Author Affiliation: Le Materiel Telephonique, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Conference Title: 1976 International Conference on Digital Communications p. C2/1-3

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1976 Country of Publication: USA viii+251 pp.

Conference Sponsor: IEEE; et al

Conference Date: 9-11 March 1976 Conference Location: Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A)

Abstract: This subject is treated in relation to stored program controlled digital switching systems applied to large transit exchanges, generally speaking, to group selection units. Basic options are common control composed of two powerful processors, operating on a call load sharing mode with path search in the memories of the processors. The objective is to highlight the impact on system design. (4 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: communications applications of computers; digital integrated circuits; electronic switching systems; large scale integration; maintenance engineering; microcomputers

Identifiers: LSI; stored program controlled systems; large transit exchanges; common control; call load sharing; path search; microprocessors; digital switching systems

Class Codes: B0160 (Plant engineering, maintenance and safety); B2570 (Semiconductor integrated circuits); B6230B (Electronic telephone exchanges); C3370C (Telephony); C7410F (Communications)

Abstract: ...to stored program controlled digital switching systems applied to large transit exchanges, generally speaking, to group selection units. Basic options are common control composed of two powerful processors, operating on a call load sharing mode with path search in the memories of the processors. The objective is to highlight the impact on system design.

1976

17/5 K/14 (Item 1 from file: 6) [Links](#)

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NTIS

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1762695 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A269 588/0

Retrieving and Integrating Data from Multiple Information Sources

(Research rept)

Arens, Y. ; Chee, C. Y. ; Hsu, C. N. ; Knoblock, C. A.

University of Southern California, Marina del Rey. Information Sciences Inst.

Corporate Source Codes: 045598002; 407952

Report Number: ISI-RR-93-308

30 Apr 93 31p

Language: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9401

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NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract Number: F30602-91-C-0081

With the current explosion of data, retrieving and integrating information from various sources is a critical problem. Work in multidatabase systems has begun to address this problem, but it has primarily focused on methods for communicating between databases and requires significant effort for each new database added to the system. This paper describes a more general approach that exploits a semantic model of a problem domain to integrate the information from various information sources. The information sources handled include both databases and knowledge bases, and other information sources could potentially be incorporated into the system. This paper describes how the domain and the information sources are modeled, shows how a query at the domain level is mapped into a set of queries to individual information sources, and presents algorithms for automatically improving the efficiency of queries using knowledge about both the domain and the information sources. This work is implemented in a system called SIMS and has been tested in a transportation planning domain using nine Oracle databases and a LOOM knowledge base. Information server, Multi-databases, Planning, Query, Reformulation, Knowledge Representation, SIMS.

Descriptors: *Data bases; *Computer communications; *Information retrieval; *Data management; *Integration; Algorithms; Efficiency; Models; Planning; Semantics; Systems approach; Prototypes; Interrogation
Identifiers: *Multidatabase systems; Query reformulation; Knowledge representation; LOOM Programming language; SIMS/Services and Information Management for Decision Systems; NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 88B (Library and Information Sciences--Information Systems); 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software); 62GE (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--General)

...how the domain and the information sources are modeled, shows how a query at the domain level is mapped into a set of queries to individual information sources, and presents algorithms for automatically improving... in a transportation planning domain using nine Oracle databases and a LOOM knowledge base. Information server, Multi-databases, Planning, Query, Reformulation, Knowledge Representation, SIMS.

17/5 K/15 (Item 2 from file: 6) [Links](#)

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NTIS

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0147479 NTIS Accession Number: AD-671 648/XAB

A Logic Machine for Automatic Synthesis of (1, K)-Terminal Switching Networks (Logicheskaya Mashina Dlya Avtomaticheskogo Sintezha Knotaknykh (1, K)-Polysynnikov)

Gorovoy, V. R. ; Kucherov, V. M.

Foreign Technology Div Wright-Patterson AFB Ohio

Corporate Source Codes: 141600

Report Number: FTD-MT-24-318-67

7 Dec 67 15p

Document Type: Translation

Journal Announcement: USGRDR6817

Edited machine trans. of mono. Abstraktnaya i Strukturalnaya Teoriya Releynnykh Ustroystv, Moscow, 1966 p269-76.

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NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

A special-purpose machine ('Parus-1') is described which is intended for automatic synthesis of (1, k)-terminal switching networks by combinational logic. The automaton is capable of synthesizing (1, 4)-terminal networks using 6 variables, (1, 8)-terminal networks with 5 variables, and (1, 12)-terminal networks with 4 or fewer variables. The synthesized network may contain a maximum of 14 nodes with at most 10 switching elements connected between any two nodes. Input data (logical requirements) in the form of a truth table are introduced through 16 groups of 3-position switches (16 switches per group). The three positions correspond to the D, 1, and don't-care outputs of the synthesized network. Results are displayed on a board containing signal lights each of which represents one contact between two nodes. It was established that of the synthesized networks 60% contained the same number of contacts as the reference structures, 3% had fewer contacts, and 37% had more contacts. The number of redundant contacts usually did not exceed one.

Descriptors: 'Electrical networks; 'Switching circuits; Synthesis; Logic circuits; Automation; Signal lights; Algorithms; Optimization; Electric relays; USSR

Identifiers: Translations

Section Headings: 49B (Electrotechnology--Circuits)

...contain a maximum of 14 nodes with at most 10 switching elements connected between any two nodes. Input data (logical requirements) in the form of a truth table are introduced through 16 groups of 3-position switches (16 switches per group). The three positions correspond to the D, 1, and don't-care outputs of the synthesized network. Results are displayed on a board containing signal lights each of which represents one contact between two nodes. It was established that of the synthesized networks 60% contained the same number of contacts...

17/5.K/16 (Item 1 from file: 144) [Links](#)

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Pascal

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12715106 PASCAL No.: 96-0422096

Multiple anterograde atrioventricular node pathways in patients with atrioventricular node reentrant tachycardia

TAI C T; CHEN S A; CHIANG C E; LEE S H; CHIOU C W; UENG K C;

WEN Z C; CHEN Y J; CHANG M S

Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, School of Medicine and Veterans General Hospital-Taipei, Taiwan

; Shin-Kong Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Journal: Journal of the American College of Cardiology

, 1996, 28

(3) 725-731

ISSN: 0735-1097 CODEN: JACCDI Availability: INIST-20098

; 354000064025810270

No. of Refs.: 25 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Objectives. This study sought to investigate electrophysiologic characteristics and possible anatomic sites of multiple anterograde slow atrioventricular (AV) node pathways and to compare these findings with those in dual anterograde AV node pathways. Background. Although multiple anterograde AV node pathways have been demonstrated by the presence of multiple discontinuities in the AV node conduction curve, the role of these pathways in the initiation and maintenance of AV node reentrant tachycardia (AVNRT) is still unclear, and possible anatomic sites of these pathways have not been reported. Methods. This study included 500 consecutive patients with AVNRT who underwent electrophysiologic study and radiofrequency ablation. Twenty-six patients (5.2%) with triple or more anterograde AV node pathways were designated as Group I (16 female, 10 male, mean age 48 ± 14 years), and the other 474 patients (including 451 with and 23 without dual anterograde AV node

pathways) were designated as Group II (257 female, 217 male ; mean age 52 +/- 16 years). Results. Of the 21 patients with triple anterograde AV node pathways, AVNRT was initiated through the first slow pathway only in 3, through the second slow pathway only in 8 and through the two slow pathways in 9. Of the five patients with quadruple anterograde AV node pathways, AVNRT was initiated through all three anterograde slow pathways in three and through the two slower pathways (the second and third slow pathways) in two. After radiofrequency catheter ablation, no patient had inducible AVNRT. Eleven patients (423%) in Group I had multiple anterograde slow pathways eliminated simultaneously at a single ablation site. Eight patients (30.7%) had these slow pathways eliminated at different ablation sites ; the slow pathways with a longer conduction time were ablated more posteriorly in the Koch's triangle than those with a shorter conduction time. The remaining seven patients (27%) had a residual slow pathway after delivery of radiofrequency energy at a single or different ablation sites. The patients in Group I had a longer tachycardia cycle length, poorer retrograde conduction properties and a higher incidence of multiple types of AVNRT than those in Group II. Conclusions. Multiple anterograde AV node pathways are not rare in patients with AVNRT. However, not all of the anterograde slow pathways were involved in the initiation and maintenance of tachycardia. Radiofrequency catheter ablation was safe and effective in eliminating critical slow pathways to cure AVNRT.

English Descriptors: Atrioventricular node; Reentry; Conduction disorder; Electrophysiology; Human; Pathophysiology; Paroxysmal junctional tachycardia; Anterograde; Exploration; Catheterization

Broad Descriptors: Arrhythmia; Excitability conduction disorder; Heart disease; Cardiovascular disease; Excitability disorder; Trouble rythme cardiaque; Trouble excitabilité conduction; Cardiopathie; Appareil circulatoire pathologie; Trouble excitabilité; Arritmia; Trastorno excitabilidad conduction; Cardiopatía; Aparato circulatorio patología; Trastorno excitabilidad

French Descriptors: Noeud auriculoventriculaire; Reentree; Trouble conduction; Electrophysiologie; Homme; Physiopathologie; Tachycardie paroxystique jonctionnelle; Anterograde; Exploration; Catheterisme
Classification Codes: 002B12A02

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1996

... ablation. Twenty-six patients (5.2%) with triple or more anterograde AV node pathways were designated as Group I (16 female, 10 male, mean age 48 +/- 14 years), and the other 474 patients (including 451 with and 23 without dual anterograde AV node pathways) were designated as Group II (257 female, 217 male ; mean age 52 +/- 16 years). Results. Of the 21 patients with triple anterograde AV node pathways, AVNRT was initiated through the first slow pathway only in 3, through the second slow pathway only in...
... through the two slow pathways in 9. Of the five patients with quadruple anterograde AV node pathways, AVNRT was initiated through all three anterograde slow pathways in three and through the two slower pathways (the...

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